

Congress is not doing much, and therefore the president has plenty of time to run about and do much dining.

If Standard Oil Payee will stick to his tariff principles, he will give the democrats much trouble and the republicans much encouragement.

In his declining years, Fred Douglas has gone back on the colored race by marrying a white woman, when there are plenty of worthy colored ones. We have another proof that there is "no feel like an old fool."

The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, has this to say about the life of Matt H. Caffery, written by Frank A. Flower: "It is a book that ought not to have been written—a foolish mass of misrepresentations, outlandish fiction, absurd romance and wild conjecture."

A St. Louis paper made ex-Vice President Colfax say, "Mr. Blaine is the best possible candidate for president, and Garfield's death saved the republican party from defeat this fall." Mr. Colfax denies having said anything of the kind, which shows how difficult a thing it is for a St. Louis paper to get near the truth.

The frequent appearance of dramatic and lyric stars in Chicago, has made the fact very apparent that that city needs a larger theater than either Harveys or McVickers. Each of these will seat about 3,000 but they are not large enough. A Chicago opera house company has been formed, which will erect a theater building that will cost \$500,000. Harveys will also be enlarged at an expense of \$50,000.

There is to be another Arctic fatality. A bill has passed the house of representatives providing for three steamers to go into the region of perpetual ice and snow to search for the Greely party. It is possible to find Greely, the government should lose no time in making the attempt. But the frequent and sad experiences of the past do not give us much hope that anything, practically good, can come out of such an expedition.

Tally one for the Merchants' association of Milwaukee. They have sent Senator Cameron a petition praying for legislative action against foreign nations who excluded American goods. The petitioners are: that the wines of these foreign countries are much adulterated, and should be excluded, and doing more harm here than the American goods in Europe. The Merchants' association of Milwaukee are sound on the wine and hog question.

When Mr. Feltman made his splendid little speech at the grand army camp he made a very happy allusion to General Fairchild and the presidency. It struck the popular chord, and no wonder the speaker connected the name of that distinguished citizen with the gathering of the national republican convention, then the great audience broke out in wild applause. It shows what the old soldiers are thinking about. It shows that in the hearts of the people General Fairchild has a warm and an abiding place.

Matthew Arnold is a prosy speaker and an old fogey in some regards, but what he said the other day about boys is true and timely: "I find one thing in America which impresses me. It is the tendency of the people to flock to the cities and to seek an education that will fit them for clerical rather than manual labor. This is bad and is to be regretted, as the demands of the country are more for manual labor than for such duties as the people generally anxious to prepare themselves for. It is a great mistake that the tendency of the young people especially is for city life."

It was fair to presume that when O. A. Carpenter was acquitted on preliminary examination for the murder of Zora Burns, the matter would rest, but since that time the counsel for the state has been busily engaged in searching for new evidence, and they claim that they will have a much stronger case now than before. Accordingly the grand jury found an indictment against Carpenter, and he was instantly committed to jail, being refused bail. The general impression is that it will go hard with him at the regular trial.

Colonel Clark E. Carr, who has been postmaster at Calabasas, Illinois, for twenty years or more, has been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. It will be remembered that in 1876, he delivered one of the best fourth of July orations at his home ever heard in this country. He spoke to young men, and spoke to them so thoroughly well, that the little speech traveled all over the country, and received a more popular greeting and was more widely read than any other address of the kind delivered in this country for years. Colonel Carr is an overy of the word a soldier, a lawyer, an orator, a gentleman, and a scholar.

A complaint comes from the Boston Herald in these words when speaking about the verdict in the Nutt trial: "In a civilized community living under the reign of law no amount of inclination can be regarded as justifying assassination in cold blood." But the Herald must remember that in a civilized community living under the reign of law, it should not be possible for a cold-blooded murderer like Dukes to go unpunished. When some one comes to light who has brains enough to reform our criminal law, or when our jury system is so changed that a jury would laugh at the foulest murder or make mockery of a woman's honor, then we may hope to hear no more of lynching, or assassinations to avenge justice, or sequentials on the false plea of insanity.

Judge Shepard, of Chicago has decided

that women cannot have a residence other than that of their husbands, and that to secure divorce suit must be brought at the legal residence of the persons concerned. This will do much to cut down the divorce business in that Gomorrah of the west. In commenting on the Chicago system of divorce granting, the Philadelphia Times says: "It may turn out that this decision of Judge Shepard is intended to operate on the principle of a prohibitive tariff. The local divorce business of Chicago may have grown so large as to make it necessary to cut off all outside competition. If this theory should prove correct it will take at least three years to raise the embargo, as this can only be done after the entire population of Chicago has passed through the divorce courts."

The whittling of time makes queer changes in the life of man. James Ross, who is well known throughout Wisconsin, was at one time a member of the legislature. He was also connected with the State Journal. He is a splendid public speaker, and a man of far more than ordinary ability. He has had plenty of chances to make his pecuniary condition comfortable, but it seems he never improved them. He was popular for many years in this state and several years ago went to Australia. He returned about a year ago and began lecturing on that country and temperance. He now turns up in Washington and has just been appointed a member of the night police force of the senate at \$75 a month. James is foolishly allowing himself to rust out. He could become a man of mark, influence, and position, if he would screw up his courage and go to work with a purpose.

It will be remembered that in the Washburn will case, the supreme court of this state decided that the widow should have what the will gave her and not what the law would give her in case no will was made. We find in the State Journal a summary of the argument filed in the supreme court for a re-hearing of the case, which is as follows: The interest which Mrs. Washburn would be entitled to under the law is of the value of \$800,000. The income from it would be not far from \$40,000 per year. This she was entitled to. It was her legal right to have it. The provision in the will made for her in lieu of her legal rights was this: The testator desires his executors to provide for the comfort and physical health of his wife, and he places no limit on the amount they may expend out of his estate for that purpose. This provision, under which the executors can hardly spend more than \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year at the utmost, in caring for the wife, now insane, the court elected to take as a suitable provision in lieu of a property or interest in the estate worth \$800,000.

A solicitor in London, who, by telegraphic reports, we should judge to be as much as Jingle and as much as Dodson and Fogg, is about to publish some of the private letters that Dickens wrote to him while the great novelist was passing through the valley of the shadow of domestic unhappiness. Miss Hogarth, who was Mr. Dickens' sister-in-law, and now his eccentric, is making a desperate attempt to prevent the publication of these private letters which reveal so much of the ill-will and quarrels that for many years hung over the home of Dickens. "For many years Dickens tried, or thought he tried, to be a loyal husband, but long before the separation came whatever of domestic bent sentiment escaped from the man was manifested toward his sister-in-law, not his wife. This may be said without praise or blame. But it is the best explanation of Miss Hogarth's present anxiety." At the time Mr. Dickens wrote these letters to his attorney, he was burdened with sorrow and his soul was between tried by the misunderstanding believing himself and his wife, and under those distressing circumstances he wrote in a confidential way many things that should never go to print. It may be possible that the villainy of the solicitor may come to naught.

The country was surprised to hear that Fred Douglas was married on Thursday to a white woman. The woman to whom the distinguished orator was married was a copyist in the office of Mr. Douglas while he was marshal of the District of Columbia, and is some 26 years old, while the years of the groom, whose voice for freedom has been heard around the world, number 73. His first wife who married him when he was an ignorant, obscure, and a fugitive from slavery, had lived with him nearly fifty years, and was a rich blessing to Fred Douglas in the grand march he made from total obscurity and poverty to lasting fame and handsome competency. She was a little darker in color than her husband, but being brought into social relationship with men and women of learning, refinement and position, she became very much accomplished. Her death took place about a year ago. Of course Mr. Douglas had a legal right to marry a white woman if he wanted to, but the event seemed out of place and out of time, so much so that Mr. Douglas felt ashamed of himself, and took particular pains to keep the matter a profound secret; and all through the proceedings every movement of his indiscreet that he was ashamed of the work he was doing. All this shows that a great man can sometimes do very foolish things.

The discovery of ARTERIOSES as a specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia is not an accident, but the result of inquiry into his own case, by a gentleman of wealth, leisure and scientific accomplishment, who had been long a victim of Rheumatism. His own cure proved his theories as to the nature of the disease, and the merits of ARTERIOSES as a specific for it. The gentleman tried it, and his friends, and so the circle widened, till now ARTERIOSES is recognized in every state as the surest remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia that has ever been discovered.

### LOGAN'S BOOM.

An Illinois Man at Washington Says It Is Growing.

Comment on the Recent Society Session—National Board of Trade—Bank Circulation—Congressional Summary—Items.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—Willard's is the headquarters for Illinois politicians. No less than a dozen were gathered in the lobby, including in social conversation and discussing the local political situation. Mr. Baker, who had just returned from Senator Logan's room, said the senator's boom was growing in strength daily. He says Logan is in receipt of letters constantly urging him to become a candidate for the presidency. The letters come mostly from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Logan is especially strong in Iowa, for the reason that a number of Iowa troops served under him in the late war. He will be the first choice in Indiana in case that state puts forth no candidate. The same may be said of Ohio.

"Will he carry as much weight at Chicago as Arthur?" was asked.

"More; but Arthur will have a solid delegation from the south," persisted a gentleman present.

"You are mistaken," was the positive reply. "True, he has great strength there, but so has Logan. The ex-Union soldiers of the south are for Logan to a man. Why, sir," continued the gentleman, "Logan is not strong in New England. Neither is Arthur. They are for Edmunds; after him for Sherman or Allison. Arthur will have New York, New Jersey, and a goodly portion of the south. But with all this splendid following, Logan will have even more."

"Who will nominate Logan? Will it be John Ingalls?"

"No, our people admire Ingalls, but his orthodox views hurt him with religious and more conservative elements. It will more likely be Judge Payne, than whom no man in the country stands nearer to him. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, will probably second the nomination. There will be no contest between Arthur and Logan that will leave any unpleasant feelings behind. An arrangement will be made by which the strongest man, after a fair test, shall have been made, shall receive the support of the other. That man will be John Logan. Of that you may be assured."

### Fred Douglas' Marriage.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—The marriage of Fred Douglas to Miss Helen Pitts has been the general theme of conversation around the hotels, in the apartments, and in the different social circles. It has been said that the relatives of the lady (she is a sister of 53) are dreadfully cut up over the marriage, and that the relatives of the groom are equally disappointed. The marriage is a surprise to all.

Leading colored men like ex-Senator Bruce, ex-representative Rainey, and formerly the hotel proprietor, discuss Mr. Douglas' marriage in guarded language. The general impression is that Douglas has injured himself in the estimation of his colored brethren, and that his influence, already on the wane, will decrease. The women, as may be supposed, are sweeping in their condemnations of the bride. Said a well-known society lady: "I pity Mrs. Douglas. She will occupy an anomalous position. The colored people will regard her with jealous distrust, while the ladies of her own race will taboo her. There is a refreshing novelty about taking up Mrs. Bruce and treating her as an equal. Mrs. Bruce represents the highest type of negro culture, and her husband's prominence in public life entitles them to some recognition. Mrs. Douglas, no matter how deserving, will always be known as the white wife of a colored man. The marriage that affects not the husband's respectability, but the wife's, is a disgrace to the race. They will discuss it as they were a daughter of theirs they would rather see her in the grave than to form an alliance repugnant to good taste. Mr. Douglas is represented as being madly in love with his newly-wedded wife. Of the lady herself, she is quite accomplished, being thoroughly trained in English, and polished in the arts of music, painting and penmanship. She said to a reporter that she did not care the snap of her finger what the world or her country thought about it. She considered Mr. Douglas the most distinguished man of his race in ancient or modern times, and looked upon it as an honor to be his wife. Besides this, she loved him as truly as a woman ever loved a man."

### The Board of Trade Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—During the closing session of the board of trade convention, it took action upon a number of questions. Resolutions were adopted recommending that congress investigate the causes of the immense annual loss by fire, and take some action calculated to improve the means of protection; that a national millage law be enacted; that the portions of the Bland law making the coinage of the standard dollar compulsory be repealed; that the internal revenue system and bureau be abolished; that business be opened up for the protection of non-resident travelers; that the president be authorized to veto separate items in appropriation bills without vetoing the entire bill, etc.

A motion was adopted asking that a department of commerce and manufactures be created, and the head be made a cabinet position. A resolution was adopted congratulating the country upon the civil service laws and the improvement of the government service. Resolutions were adopted calling upon congress to relieve American ocean commerce of the burdens which now oppress it, and that United States mails be carried hereafter on American vessels. The subject of the protection of the American flag by whaler vessels may prove necessary, was favorably acted upon. The convention adjourned sine die at a late hour.

### Unjust Charges.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—Mr. Tiffany, who was an Indian agent in New Mexico, in 1881, was before the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice, and testified that during his official term several indictments had been secured against him upon a charge that he was short about \$12 in the distribution of tobacco to Indians; that he was put to an expense amounting to over \$6,000 without ever being brought to trial, and that the charge was not supported by the testimony of a single witness.

### The Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—In the senate Blair introduced a bill for the regulation of newspapers within the state (have published). Cameron presented a petition from the Merchants' association of Milwaukee for retaliatory legislation against French and German customs. The bill was referred to the committee on finance. The bill for a civil government in Alaska was passed, with a prohibitory liquor clause. An adjournment to Monday was taken. The house went into committee of the whole on the Pitt John Porter bill, and species were made by Taylor, Payne, Kelley and Ray. Afterward, the senate took for the removal to Washington, of the remains of Gen. Grant. The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of the navy, stating that no service was rendered the British navy, during the bombardment of Alexandria, by American officers or men.

### The Finance Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—It is understood that the senate finance committee has had several lively sessions while discussing bills recently introduced by Senators Sherman, McPherson and Aldrich, affecting national bank circulation. At the last meeting Mr. Sherman voted with the Democrats of the committee in support of the McPherson bill, increasing circulation to an amount equal to the par value of bonds deposited, and it was agreed to by a vote of 2 to 1 and reported to the senate with a favorable recommendation and without amendment.

Judge Buckner, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, says that there is no probability of the committee agreeing to any measure affecting the national banking system; that every member appears to have a set idea on the subject, and that consequently there can be no united action. "I am satisfied," continued Judge Buckner, "that no measure which the committee may adopt will ever be passed by this house."

### The Catfish Diseases Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—Chairman Hatch will submit a favorable report to the house committee on agriculture on the bill which has been prepared by the committee for the extermination of diseases among domestic animals. The bill appropriates \$250,000 and provides that the states shall contribute a sum equal to that appropriated among them by the government.

### Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26.—The house committee on foreign affairs called in a body on Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to pay its respects, as is the custom at the beginning of a new congress.

By consent of the speaker of the house, Mr. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, a member of the committee on naval affairs, has changed places with George D. Wise, of Virginia, a member of the committee on foreign affairs.

The postmaster general has approved of the bill for postoffice buildings for every prominent postoffice, and suggested that it be included in the bill for the construction of such buildings shall be under the supervision of the architect of the postoffice.

The house committee on judiciary decided to report adversely, Mr. Springer's bill amending the constitution so as to prohibit the passage of congress of private bills.

Sixth Auditor E. A. of the postoffice department, has submitted a statement to the postmaster general, showing the receipts and expenditures of the postoffice department for the quarter ended September 30, 1883, as follows: Gross receipts, \$10,555,977.11, gross expenditures, \$11,761,251.02; excess of expenditures over receipts, \$1,205,273.91.

### TROUBLES OF THE WORTHLESS.

#### Gerster's Husband Explains Things.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—In an interview with Gardiner, Gerster's husband, that gentleman stated that Gerster's non-appearance at the assembly was in part due to the sickness of her lady in New York. When asked if Col. Mapleson was not inclined to impose upon the prima donna he replied, "Well, it must be admitted that it was unfair to ask to sing as often as four times in one week." Dr. Gardiner stated that Mrs. Gerster also took umbrage at the distinction made in the sale of Patti tickets and those for the signs on which Gerster was to sing, \$5 being the price exacted for Patti and only \$2 for Gerster, there being an agreement between Col. Mapleson and Gerster that tickets for her nights should not be sold at a less rate than for any other prima donna's appearance. Gerster has arrived in this city, and will sing. She refuses to be interviewed, but says that "baby's better."

### Hold Burglary.

DATON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Burglars entered the Brown street railroad office, at the extreme southern portion of the city, and committed one of the boldest robberies known in this section. Observing the watchman in the office, they looked at the door, which being opened, they declared their purpose and at once commenced to blanket him and tie him down to a chair with ropes, so that he could raise no outcry or offer any resistance. One of the watchmen, who was with the lady taken from the watchman, but the other, with a combination lock, was blown open with dynamite. The officials of the road cannot tell accurately how much money was taken, but think about \$200. A lot of tickets dropped by the burglars, were afterward found scattered about the street.

### In Bad Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Frank S. Heath, late partner of The City Herald, and chairman of the Pennsylvania State Greenback committee of 1883, has been arrested on the charge of sending indecent matter, "Advice to Abolitionists," through the mail. He had a hearing and gave bail in the sum of \$1,500 to appear before the United States court at Pittsburgh in February.

### Cold Weather.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The signal service office here announces that Friday was the coldest since its establishment. At 8 o'clock in the morning it was 14 deg. below zero. The lowest ever registered before was in February, 1875, when it went down to 13 deg. below. At Rockville, north of Toronto, it was 23 deg. below. Trains are arriving from three to six hours late.

### An Ex-Trover in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mac-Aulay, who was mayor of Indianapolis from 1867 to 1873, was arraigned at the instance of the society for the Suppression of Vice, charged with violation of the lottery laws. He is president and general manager of the Mutual Union Improvement company, engaged apparently in a land lottery scheme of speculation. He was released on \$1,000 bail.

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## BIG BLANKET SALE!

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with your purchase after you get home, send the goods back in good order and your purchase money will be returned to you without a quibble. And you need not try to suit yourself in other garments from our stock unless you want to—THAT'S FAIR, ISN'T IT? We have everything that man or boy may require in the way of clothing, and every garment is backed by the above guarantee, ready made or made to order.

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